

# U. S. Geological Leaders Favor Calder Coal Bill

Director Smith, of Federal Survey, Strongly Urges Regulation of Industry at the Senate Hearings

## Opposition Led by Reed

Labor Chiefs Behind Him; Action May Be Delayed; Supporters Are Confident

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Calder's bill to regulate the coal industry was given strong backing today by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey. Director Smith, speaking on the bill before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, came out for effective regulation of the coal industry in the same degree as public utilities are regulated. Mr. Smith took the position that coal was a natural monopoly and a necessity to the public and that it was necessary to protect the public interest. He declared that in the past season the public had suffered from speculation and high prices that are likely to go with monopoly.

He told the committee that the United States had half the world's supply of bituminous coal, and that, although he couldn't be sure how long it would last, he said some men had estimated it as thousands of years. He admitted that the supply of anthracite was more limited. While Mr. Smith came out for government regulation, Senator Reed, of Missouri, who is a member of the committee on Manufactures, took a stand against the bill. Senator Reed questioned Mr. Smith closely, sought to make him admit the Calder bill would accomplish little, and took occasion to criticize the Fuel Administration as he has done on numerous occasions.

### Labor Leaders Are Present

John L. Lewis, president, and William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers, were present at the hearings. The labor heads are opposing the bill on the ground that inasmuch as the bill provides the government can go into the coal business in an emergency, it would be within the power of the government to declare a coal strike an emergency and stop the strike. Senator Kenyon and others on the committee favorable to the bill are seeking to convince labor leaders that by the stand they are taking they are playing into the hands of the coal operators and dealers, who want to defeat the bill.

In spite of some opposition, friends of the measure expressed confidence of its passing. Mr. Clark thought much could be done to bring about such production and that more cars should be provided.

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### U. S. Expenditures Cut \$20,000,000 Last Month

Payments on Public Debt Show Increase Over December of Nearly \$1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ordinary expenditures of the government for the month of December decreased by about \$20,000,000, as compared with November, while payments on the public debt increased by nearly \$1,000,000,000, according to the monthly statement issued today by the Treasury.

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# D'Annunzio Leaves Fiume

TRIESTE, Jan. 18.—D'Annunzio left Fiume this morning by automobile. His departure was pathetic. The poet made a long speech in the council hall, and Antonio Grossi, the Provisional Governor, replied. The stores were closed and there was a great public demonstration.

D'Annunzio's departure was expected, as his baggage had gone yesterday. It is said he will stay in a village near Paris as the guest of friends. His documentary history of his resistance at Fiume is in the publishers' hands and will appear at an early date.

## Pussyfoot Pleads, But Ship Voyagers Only Drink Harder

Johnson Home on Imperator After Howls of De- rision Silence Exhorta- tion to Crowd in Bar

William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson came back to America yesterday in the second cabin of the Cunard liner Imperator from Southampton. He had been abroad nearly a year endeavoring to make Scotland and Wales bone-dry. He didn't give much time to Ireland, because, as one of the Irish stokers expressed it, he couldn't carry any more trouble into that country and get out alive.

Johnson seemed happy in the thought that four years in Glasgow voted dry at the November election, and that ten towns in all Scotland elected to give up the sale of liquors. Johnson didn't exactly claim credit for this move, but he was not unimpressed by the thought that his efforts had helped them see the light. He had had his troubles with the Scots, but they were exceedingly tolerant, compared with the folk of Wales. "Pussyfoot" dropped into that province from the north, making his first stop at Wrexham, where his reception was so enthusiastically hostile that he made the town a one-night stand. The police advised him to stay away until a more auspicious occasion.

The Imperator was well stocked with the sort of fluids that Pussyfoot is trying to eliminate from human use, and by the time the vessel had cleared the Cherbourg breakwater a liberal part of the beverages had found asylum within the travelers.

Unbidden, the disciple of total abstinence launched his first proclamation upon them, and the barkeep went for joy. Howls of derision drowned his naturally weak voice, but the persistent movement of his lips drove the crowd to deeper libations.

He actually drove the crowd to drink, the stewards said, and the barkeep held he was the "best seller" the second cabin had ever known.

Johnson said, when he came ashore, that the crowd in the second cabin was hopeless and that the more he talked to them the more they drank.

Claude Grahame-White, the British aviator, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Ethel Levey, the actress, was among the saloon passengers.

Miss Levey, who has lived abroad for ten years, said she would spend part of the winter in Florida and later appear in vaudeville in this country.

Among others on board were: Major James de Rothschild, Sir Ernest and Lady Oppenheimer, Sir Algernon Firth, Lord de la Warr, and the Countess Mabel de Lesdun.

### Regular Production Urged

E. E. Clark, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, was before the committee early in the day. He said there had been a real shortage of coal, but there was no shortage of coal cars. Asked how a shortage could be prevented, Mr. Clark said:

"By requiring the production of one-twelfth of the needed supply each month," Mr. Clark thought much could be done to bring about such production and that more cars should be provided.

Director Smith of the Geological Survey, following his general statement in which he advocated regulation, emphasized, in answer to questions by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, that in times of shortage or high prices the man with money or the large consumer gets coal, while the poor man or the small consumer suffers.

For the six months ended with December 31 ordinary disbursements fell off by more than \$1,000,000,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1919, while the public expenditures declined by nearly \$4,000,000,000.

Ordinary disbursements for December totaled \$404,575,091, against \$426,092,313 in November, while public debt payments for the month aggregated \$1,500,000,000, as compared with \$977,000,000 the month previous.

Interest on the public debt, totaling \$184,452,181, led in the ordinary expenditures for the month, with \$94,000,000.

# U. S. Sues to Block Western Union Cable

Would Restrain Laying of Connection Between Brazil and America Via Barbados Islands, or Cuba

## Echo of Navy Threat

Company Denies Right of Wilson to Modify Permit Granted

Assistant United States Attorney Earl B. Barnes, on behalf of the government, filed in the United States District Court yesterday a suit in equity to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from combining with a British concern, the Western Cable Company, in completing projected cable connections between Brazil and this country by way of Barbados or Cuba.

The British company is said to hold an exclusive franchise which prevents the construction of any direct cable line from the United States to Brazil by any American company. The complaint alleges that the British company in 1919 formed the design of connecting its Brazilian lines by direct cable with the United States. It is charged that the Western Union entered into an agreement by which the British company agreed to lay a cable connecting the Brazilian system with the island of Barbados. The Western Union company, it is contended, agreed to lay a cable from Barbados to Miami, Fla.

The President, on July 20, 1920, the complaint says, urged that the laying of the proposed cable from Barbados to Florida be prevented. Yet the Western Union, without the consent of the President or Congress, the complaint continues, in August, 1920, caused the British cable ship Colonia to proceed to Miami for the purpose of laying the cable. Officers of the United States Navy boarded the ship and gave warning that any attempt to lay the cable within the territorial waters of the United States would be resisted by force, the complaint avers.

The Colonia, it is asserted, then proceeded to lay the cable from a point three miles off the beach of Miami to Barbados, where it was connected with the line of the British company to Brazil.

The Western Union is alleged to have spliced into its cable from Barbados a branch cable to connect at Cojimar, Cuba, with three cables now being operated from Cojimar to Key West, thereby accomplishing the unauthorized connection with the United States. The complaint avers that, when President Wilson was informed of this move, he revoked the existing permit and issued to the Western Union a modified permit covering the three lines, providing that they should not link with any foreign system which enjoys in Brazil or elsewhere rights denied to American cable companies. The Western Union, according to the complaint, has refused to accept this permit, and denies the authority of the President to issue it.

Only by the action of a court of equity, the complaint avers, can a landing at Miami Beach be prevented. After filing the suit, Mr. Barnes applied to Judge A. A. Hand for a preliminary restraining order, and argument in the case will be heard to-day.

# Bishop Who Will Wed Poverty Urged for N. Y.

"There is not the slightest chance of New York getting the bishop whom it ought to have," and "New York would be a jumble-stricken should God send him to her," says the current issue of The Churchman, out today, in commenting on the approaching election of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York to succeed the late Dr. Charles Sumner Burch. The Churchman, edited by the Rev. William Austin Smith, says that "a bishop who will wed poverty would make a glowing leader."

"He would not get money for missions," the editorial in The Churchman continues, "or great churches or parish houses for charity, but he might get something which money has not brought us—he would get the ear of millions of his brothers who want to be told how we can speed the kingdom of God, dry our tears and fill our hearts with confidence and hope."

"Money is the one power that the kingdom of God can do without. No Church has ever believed that, except the early church and the monastic movements in their years of light. Money can not save the American people or bring in a better world."

## \$1,400,000 for Russia if U. S. Can Find Who's Who

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Payment of \$1,400,000 owed by the Shipping Board to the Russian government for use of cargo vessels is being held up because the American State Department is unable to furnish the Shipping Board with the name of any Russian official or organization capable of giving a valid receipt for the sum, it was said today at the State Department.

State Department officials denied a cable report from Paris that the sum was due to the Vranghel government, explaining that the Russian volunteer fleet was controlled by the Russian government during the Czar's regime and passed on to the Kerevsky government at the time of the Russian revolution.

## Yaquis Kill Three Mexicans

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 18.—A band of Yaqui Indians resumed the war path today and killed three Mexican cowboys. They looted a ranch at Cruz Piedras, eight miles south of Guaymas, Sonora, according to official advices reaching the border to-night.

Reports of a Yaqui outbreak in the vicinity of Bacum, Esperanza and Cajeme, in the heart of the Yaqui Valley, were verified to-night by government officials, mining men and farmers having interests in that locality. They had advices regarding the looting of Cocorit and Ladura by small bands of Indians and the terrorizing of the population.

# Grower - Refiner Tilt Marks Hearing On Sugar Tariff

Charge Is Made Handlers of Commodity Ask Low Tax in an Effort to Obtain Control of the Market

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Charges and counter charges by witnesses against other witnesses and against the government featured the tariff revision hearing to-day on the sugar industry, before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

There was criticism of government direction of sugar distribution during the war. It was declared that the action of the government in guaranteeing 18 cents a pound to Louisiana producers was responsible for the high prices paid by consumers until recently.

Sugar producers of Louisiana counter charged that refiners are seeking to control the American market by setting aside all import duties.

The diverging views of the sugar men were demonstrated as each one testified. Their requests ranged from demands that duties remain as they are to-day, at 1.4 cents a pound, to demands that the duty be made as high as four cents a pound.

A delegation of Porto Rican producers asked elimination of the Cuban preferential.

One of the sharpest critics of the government was John J. Fitzgerald, former chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. He appeared as the representative of the Warner Sugar Refining Company.

Millions of dollars could have been saved the people of the United States if the government had purchased 116,000 tons of sugar from the Louisiana producers, said Mr. Fitzgerald. Instead of doing that, he said, the government guaranteed them their price, with the result that sugar prices were immediately jumped about 50 per cent by the Cuban and other producers.

When Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that an excise tax of one-half of 1 per cent a pound be placed on sugar for revenue purposes, Chairman Fordney objected promptly. "Such a tax," he said, "would be seized upon by the refiners and used to their profit and benefit."

The Porto Rico delegation was the first to appear. Its members asked a protective tariff, suggesting two cents

a pound on raw sugar as against Cuban sugar. The low price of sugar has brought to the island a financial crisis, President Antonio Barcelo, of the Porto Rican Senate, told the committee. Porto Rico's need, he said, is enough protection to offset the advantages the Cuban producers have in cheaper labor and transportation costs. He said the Cubans can place their sugar in the United States at 4 1/2 cents a pound, while the Porto Ricans must have 6 1/2 cents.

The delegation pointed out that the Porto Rican sugar crop last year was worth nearly \$99,000,000 and that growing the commodity is the leading industry of the island. Tobacco and coffee protection through tariff duties of 5 cents a pound increase also was asked.

# French Black Troops Fire On Cossacks Who Mutiny

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18 (By The Associated Press).—French black troops turned their machine guns on mutinous Cossacks of General Wrangel's former army employed at Tchatalja, twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople, Saturday night, after the Cossacks had disarmed their officers. The Russians returned the fire, killing ten Senegalese and wounding twenty others and two French officers. The French encircled the Cossacks' camp and ultimately got the mutineers under control. The leaders of the uprising were placed under arrest and are being court martialed by the French military.

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